THE MAUI NEWS

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JOSEPH H. GRAY AUGUST 12, 1921 FRIDAY.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Honolulans may expect to have a taste of prohibition enforcement if it be possible to enforce prohibition. The dry period may not be a protracted one, but for a time, at least, it promises to be difficult for seekers after "hard stuff" to have their orders filled. Publie sentiment is to be aroused in favor of enforcement and a strenuous publicity campaign is to be conducted, and the incentive is one of the most powerful that could come to such a community as Honolulu, an appeal from the army head of the department.

It is not necessary, generally, for the army to make more than a request for an alteration of conditions in Honolulu; demands or threats are not usually awaited. There are some 15,000 soldiers on Oahu, with a monthly payroll that mounts high. Honolulu business men recognize that if the department commander considers conditions in Honolulu dangerous to the health of the men under his command he can keep those 15,000 men on the military reservations until such time as the laws or military requirements hall be enforced or recognized. Facing a monthly loss of business of hundreds of thousands of dollars in such an event, the business men of the community sit up promptly and take notice when an appeal or request comes from the army. Such a state of affairs is not peculiar to Honolulu; it is found in any city contiguous to a large army post.

Even a remote possibility of losing, even for a period of a few weeks, such a large and important business revenue as the soldiers furnish is appalling to the retail business houses, and the fear of it spreads from employer to employee, to the wholesale houses and their clerks, to the banks, to the restaurants, to the hotels, to the to lose, taxi drivers, spreads throughout the city. It is such an arousing that Honolulu now faces. When tolerance of law breaking, even if the law be an unpopular one, means loss of business to the storekeeper, possible loss of position or curtailment of salary to the employees, then they forthwith become ardent advocates of law enforcement. The business community has then been touched at its heart. It cannot be conceived that Honolulans have not known the Volstead Act has not been enforced with any degree of vigor; it has been there, as in many other communities, that the residents did not particularly care to have it enforced. It was not that they were less law-abiding than residents of other places, but that enforcement was less convenient than letting things slide. Now a different aspect has been put upon it and the city wakes up.

At a conference in his office, Governor Farrington suggested a campaign of publicity, and it has been started by the newspapers. The Governor believes publicity is one of the strongest weapons that can be wielded for law enforcement, and so it is. But Honolulans have known that much of the okolehao that has been sold was rank poison, that some of it was conducive to blindness, some to insanity and some to other disorders. Mere repetition of that would not rouse the community, change the members into prohibitionists and abstainers. It takes something more than the probability of those foolish enough to drink the stuff suffering serious consequences. The dread of the appeal being made a demand by the army is the inspiration needed to bring home recognition of necessity for action.

It may not be pleasant to think that one's community is indifferent to law enforcement. It may not be self-satisfying to recognize that oneself and his neighbors are permitting stuff to be sold practically openly that may blind or craze some poor unfortunates. But it takes more than ethics, more than talks on morality to bring action to replace inaction. Only through the arousing of the community can law enforcement be secured, and it is because a large part of our population has not wanted the law enforced to their own inconvenience and a still larger proportion are more or less indifferent that the Volstead law has become more noted for the violations of it than for its enforcement.

ATHLETICS IN SCHOOLS

With the approach of September and with the reopening of the schools near at hand comes the time to put into operation a proposal that has been made for the lending of support and the encouragement of athletic games and sports in the schools of Maui. It will entail a not inconsiderable effort and some expense and it is proposed that it shall be undertaken by the Maui County Fair and Raeing Association through the athletic committee of that body.

In recent years there has been apparent the spread of the playground idea, whether such playgrounds be located at schools or else where. There has come a greater recognition that bodily training is quite as important as mental training; indeed, that without strong bodies mental development is retarded; that morality goes with one hand in that of the healthy body and the other in that of the healthy

Athletics and sports in the schools, however, mean more than playgrounds and the encouragement of their use, more than supervised recreation, as that phrase has been understood. Worked to definite conclusions, there would result competitions in each of the schools in baseball, basketball, track and field events, perhaps football also; interscholastic competitions would follow along closely in all branches of sports, annual track and field meets, either held for the grammar school competitors only or in connection with senior events, as has been done on Maui in the past.

There have been schools on Maui where not even a battered baseball was obtainable, others that have skimped and planned and worked to secure a basketball or volley ball outfit. The sight of the happy, smiling faces when such sources of amusement have at last been secured is one well worth the seeing. For a very small expense, bronze or silver pins could be secured as prizes for the winners in the various school athletic sports, but the initiative must come from

From the point of view of the athlete or the former athlete, the plan is well worth undertaking. In the course of a very few years ably the American film stars need protection lest their already inthere would be developed groups of young athletes which would adequate salaries be cut. supplant those who are dropping out of the game as they leave early youth. But there is another point of view still more important.

The Optimistic Pessimist

It is suggested that perhaps one reason business is reported to be getting better on the mainland is that business is not trying to get so much.

Dallas News remarks that when Adam woke up and found one of his ribs missing he must have felt a good deal like a motorist who suddenly dis-

Once liquor put men in the gutter against their wills. Now some men put liquor in the gutter, still against their wills.

. . . . Some manufacturers would have the consuming public believe that the

return to normalcy means to cut wages to the bone and not to interfere with wartime dividends. The consumer's point of view is that excess profits are the Jonah that should be heaved overboard.

There is every reason for thankfulness that "business ethics" are not the ethics of the social structure, for it would surely fall.

. . . . Some persons have such a high ideal of goodness that they think it simply is not worth while to seek to scale the heights. They see the good and

approve it-for the other fellow.

"Fresh rolls for dinner," remarked the young lady as she put on a new pair of filmy hose.

Dispatches from Los Angeles say that spankings in the public schools showed a decrease last year and it is remarked that perhaps children are getting better. It may be so or it may be that grown folk are becoming more

After two or three years more of "Jazz" syncopation the public may grow to believe that Chinese and Japanese instrumental efforts are, after all,

Even an unsuccessful fishing trip need not be a failure if one adopts the attitude of being pleased at having had an opportunity to visit a new ground.

. . . . If some folk are always taking the joy out of life, others must be put

Keep smiling and the world seems brighter.

ting joy into it, else there would be none to take out.

Sadder than the man who has lost his last friend is he who has no friend

. . . .

Included among the optimists must be the man who postpones his vacation this summer in the hope of lower transportation rates.

defeat, the determination to try again and the achievement of success. They develop in the child tendencies toward fairness of mental attitude which grow on through youth and blossom and fruit in later manhood or womanhood.

It seems a little thing, this encouragement of sport, to many who had their own school sports back on the mainland and who did not have to worry where equipment came from, it may seem useless, but to the youngsters it means a great deal in the present and still more to their future.

ENLARGED VETO POWERS

If Congress should pass Senator Kenyon's measure which is designed to permit the President to veto specific items or a single item in an appropriation, it will be a step in the right direction.

Many have been the appropriations, especially in river and harbor bills, and not infrequently in the army and navy appropriations, that have been permitted to slip through by executives rather than throw back the entire measure for revision just as Congress was about to adjourn. It is impossible to determine how many millions of dollars have been wasted in that way.

In the old days it was a common scandal that some back country legislator would have passed an appropriation for dredging out a stream in or reaching to his district which could never be made navigable for even fair-sized steamers and could never be of any real commercial importance.

There is little likelihood that a man big enough to be President would exercise spite against opponents to him in Congress by expurgating appropriations which might be of real benefit to their districts or states. The arguments appear to be all in favor of giving this added power to the chief executive of the nation in the interests of economy and of cleaner politics as well as for the expedition of legislation.

Attention of the board of supervisors has been called to the need of building the belt road from the end of the macadam in Kuiaha homesteads toward Kakipi guleh, for which an appropriation of \$75,000 is provided in the loan fund bill. The board replies that the bonds must be sold before it can act; that it has no power nor the funds to buy the territorial bonds; that sale of bonds to interests outside the islands at prescribed interest rates is unlikely and suggests that those interested most deeply endeavor to take up or place the necessary securities. Rains in the pine moving season would cost Maui many times the \$75,000 required for the improvement. That's the situation that is to be faced.

Three weeks in the Islands should give the delegates of the World's Press Congress ample time to get acquainted with the Islands, their people and the conditions. Their earlier reportorial experience will make that space quite sufficient, while two or three times as long would not be sufficient for the average layman to glean the same amount of information.

President Harding may call the disarmament conference to order next November, but he will not sit as one of the nation's delegates. The example of Wilson and the Peace Congress is too green in the popular memory to risk a repetition even if the President's own common sense did not advise the course he has decided upon.

The eigaret ban has been lifted at Annapolis naval academy. The anti-cigaret league may surely be expected to become pacifists, for they were just beginning to recover from the setback which the encouragement of eigaret smoking among the soldiers gave during the

In the United States senate there has been ordered an investigation regarding competition of foreign picture film producers. Prob-

Maui loses two of its school principals to other Islands. First it

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